THE

# North-China Herald.

VOL. II., N°. 93. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1852. PRICE, D^RS. 15 ℔ ANNUM.

## NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

WE the undersigned do hereby give notice that the Interest and Responsibility of Mr. STEPHEN PONDER in our Firm, ceased on the 31st August, 1851,—and that the present Members of our Firm are, WILLIAM DALLAS, GEO. COLES, and FREDERICK BOOKER DALLAS & Co.

Canton, 12th April, 1852.

NOTICE.

MR. JOHN FREDERICK HENRY TRAUTMANN is authorised to sign our firm by procuration.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghai, 20th March, 1852.

NOTICE.

MR. FLETCHER WESTRAY, is authorised to Sign our Firm by Procuration.

WOLCOTT, BATES & Co.

Shanghae, 10th November, 1851.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN AGENCY.

*City of Washington.*

Under the Direction of AARON HAIGHT PALMER, of New York, Counsellor of the Supreme Court of the United States, and Director of the late American & Foreign Agency of that City, and WORTHINGTON GARRETTSON SNETHEN, of New Orleans, also a Counsellor of said Court, and late Solicitor of the United States General Land Office.

THIS Establishment is formed for the following objects:—

1. For conducting Professional Business in the Supreme Court of the United States, and the Prosecution and Recovery of Claims against the American Government;

2. For Collections generally, embracing Debts, Legacies, and Inheritances in the United States, and the adjacent British Possessions;

3. For the Purchasing of Lands in any of the States or Territories of the Union, and Loaning Moneys on Mortgage of Real Estate lying therein;

4. For Investment of Funds in the United States and State Stocks and Loans, and, generally, for the Transaction of all Business pertaining to a Law, Loan, or Banking Agency.

All communications addressed, *post-paid*, to Messrs. PALMER and SNETHEN, American and Foreign Agency, City of Washington, will receive prompt and faithful attention.

PALMER & SNETHEN.

## INSURANCES.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

*(Established 1843.)*

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS, (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy, the Straits, Ceylon, the Presidencies of India, Suez, and England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

O. C. EDMOND, or J. A. OLDING, *Hongkong.*
BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co., *Shanghai.*
J. S. SPARKES, *Singapore.*
A. EMERSON, or R. S. WALKER, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras,* or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.

London, 24th December, 1851.

MARINE INSURANCE.

HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY.

*Capital £50,000 in Shares of £500 each.*

SECRETARIES:

Messrs. LINDSAY & Co., *Hongkong, Canton,* and *Shanghai.*

AGENTS:

Messrs. GLEDSTANES & Co., *London.*
" LECKIE & Co., *Bombay.*
" SHAND, FAIRLIE & Co., *Calcutta.*
" PARRY & Co., *Madras.*

WITH reference to the above the undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay,* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

EQUITABLE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE undersigned grant POLICIES in the above OFFICE on the usual terms payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay,* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the above Office, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore,* and *Hongkong.*

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co., *Agents for Shanghae.*

Shanghae, 12th June, 1851.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

*Trustees.*

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, ESQ.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, ESQ.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

AMICABLE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE, are prepared to grant POLICIES payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Canton or Shanghai.*

GILMAN, BOWMAN & Co.

Shanghai, 12th April 1852.

EQUITABLE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

26 *Cornhill, London.*

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Office, are prepared to effect Insurances against FIRE, on BUILDINGS or MERCHANDIZE.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Shanghai, 4th October, 1851.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following OFFICES to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in HONGKONG, CANTON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and LONDON.

| | *Sea Risk.* | *Harbour Risk.* |
|---|---|---|
| | Drs. | Drs. |
| *Canton Insurance Office,*..... | 100,000 | 200,000 |
| *Triton Insurance Company,* ..... | 70,000 | 100,000 |
| *Bombay Insurance Society,*..... | 40,000 | 50,000 |
| *Bengal Insurance Society,* ..... | 40,000 | 12,000 |
| *Reliance Marine Insurance Office,* | 12,000 | ..... |

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., *Agents in Shanghae.*

Shanghae, 1st July, 1851.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium, ½ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of 1 per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., *Agents in Shanghae.*

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

## FOR SALE.

SODA-WATER & LEMONADE,

WILL shortly be prepared, and on sale at the *Dispensary of Drs. Hall & Murray.*—

SODA-WATER, 75 cents per Dozen.
LEMONADE, 1 dollar „ „

Bottles will be charged for at the rate of one dollar per dozen, unless returned within one month.

Shanghai, April 16th, 1852.

FOR SALE.

BY the undersigned at the *Commercial Hotel.*

SODA WATER, 75 cents per dozen.
LEMONADE, 1 dollar per dozen.

Bottles will be charged for at the rate of 1 dollar per dozen, if not returned within one month.

JOHN MILLER.

Shanghai, 21st April 1852.

JUST PUBLISHED,

PRICE.....10 Cents per Copy,

THE DELEGATES' VERSION OF THE NEW TESTAMENT IN CHINESE.

PARTIES wishing to circulate the same may procure them at Eight Dollars per Hundred, by application at the PRINTING OFFICE belonging to the LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY, SHANGHAI.

20th February, 1852.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

A few Cases (each one dozen) of JACQUESSON'S FLEUR DE SILLERY CHAMPAGNE.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 30th March, 1852.

PERUVIAN GUANO,

IN quantities to suit purchasers, on sale at the Godowns of

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 31st March, 1852.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, MADEIRA, PORT, CLARET, and French BRANDY, from HENRY TATHAM & Co., London.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, January 2d, 1852.

ON SALE.

PORT, four years in bottle, CLARET, PALE and GOLD SHERRY, CHAMPAGNE, PALE BRANDY, from the Stock of Messrs. J. and C. WHITE & Co., of London. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 4th July, 1851.

FOR SALE.

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES.

Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, March 22nd, 1851.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STORE-KEEPERS & GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,

*SHANGHAE,*

ESTABLISHED IN 1844,

SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

JUST RECEIVED PER LATEST ARRIVAL AND ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED,

A fine assortment of MUSLINS DE LAINE, Assorted Colors; White Silk LACE; Do. EDGING; White Cotton and Thread LACE; Black LACE; EDGING of all descriptions; Ladies' COLLARS, MITTS, and CHEMISETTES; QUEEN'S BLOND; French Satin RIBBONS; French Cambric HANDKERCHIEFS; A large assortment of French Ladies' BOOTS and SHOES; Ladies' SHAWLS, MUSLIN, and NET DRESSES; Plain NET; Cotton HOSE; Gentlemen's Cotton HOSE, Silk SHIRTS, Merino Do., Pink Cotton Do., Pink Cotton PANTALOONS, and White Cotton Do.; White Muslin Window CURTAINS; also a large variety of SUNDRIES and Fine GOODS too numerous to describe.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 6th May, 1852.

JUST RECEIVED AND ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED,

THE undermentioned OILMAN'S STORES and STATIONERY. These Goods have all been carefully selected by the best London Houses and are to be had on most reasonable terms.—

**Oilman's Stores:**

Jams; Jellies; Patras Currants in Jars; French Imperial Plums; Muscatel Raisins; Jordan Almonds; Barcelona Nuts; Dried Herbs; Red Herrings; Fresh Salmon in Tins; Green Peas; Carrots; Mock Turtle Soup; Soup and Bouilli; Sardines; Oysters; Haddocks; Salted Salmon, in Jars; Scotch Oatmeal, in Tins; Pearl Barley; Berkley and Chedder Cheese; York Hams; Bacon, in Tins; Pickles; Mustard; Beef-Steak Sauce; Essence of Anchovies; Assorted Sauces; Capers; Olives; Anchovy Paste; Bottled Fruits; Walnut and Mushroom Ketchup; and Salad Oil.

**Stationery:**

Consisting of Large size French Overland Post; Do. do. Note; Cream laid Note; Albert size do.; Queen's do.; Yandyke do.; Quarto do.; Large Note; Yellow Wove do.; Self-sealing Envelopes; Initial Wafers; Wafers; Private Ledgers, in Russian Leather Cases; Morocco Dressing Cases; Foreign Envelopes; Account Books; Pocket Ledgers; Private Ledgers, with Lock; and numerous others articles.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 6th May, 1852.

ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED,

A Fine Assortment of LINING suitable for Ladies' Dresses and other purposes; Also, FANCY CHECKS for Ladies' and Children's Dresses; and an Assortment of Cotton CANVAS.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 26th February, 1852.

ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED,

AN assortment of SHIP CHANDLERY & PROVISIONS, all of which are of the best description.—

**Ship Chandlery:**

Best Europe Rope, from ¾ to 8 inches; Umberline; Marline; Houseline; Spun-yarn; Oakum; Twine; Stockholm Tar; Stockholm Pitch; Sheathing Copper, from 14 to 24 oz.; Composition Copper ing Nails, from ¾ to 1¼ inch; Copper Pump Tacks, from ¾ to 1¼ inch; Best Treble Purchase Blocks Brass Coakd. Plankt. and Bolted; Single Do. Do.; Double and Single 4 inch Blocks, with Brass Sheeves; Double and Single Blocks 5 to 10 inch leather coakd.; Superior London White, Black, Yellow, Stone, Red, Bright Red, and Green Paints in 28-lbs. Iron Kegs; Boiled Oil in Cask and 5 gallon Iron Tanks; Yellow Ochre; Litharge; Turpentine; Parker's patent Black Varnish; Coal Tar; Whiting and Canvas of various description, from N°. 1 to 6.

**Provisions:**

Fine fresh Bacon; Hams; Cheese; Butter; Salted Salmon in Jars; Pickled Herrings; Dutch Herrings in Bottles; Red Herrings in 1 & 2 doz. each Tin; Cod Sounds in Bottles.

**Saddlery, &c.:**

1 Saddle with shifting Pilch for Gentlemen or Ladies; 1 Small Hunting Saddle; Curb-Bridles; Snaffle Bridles; Hunting and Riding Whips; Patent Burners; Strong double soled and single soled Wellington Boots.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

FOR SALE.

AT the Godowns of the undersigned.

HOCK, in 1 dozen cases.
CLARET, in 1 dozen cases.
PALE SHERRY, in 3 dozen cases.
BEER, PORTER, and STRONG ALE.

HARGREAVES & Co.

Shanghai, 21st April 1852.

FOR SALE.

MADEIRA of superior quality, from PHELPS & Co., London, in cases of 3 dozen each, at 8 and 10 dollars per dozen. Apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Shanghai, August 28th, 1851.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has this day established himself in business in the house lately occupied by Mr. J. G. MORISON.

H. J. TARRANT, *Solicitor, Notary Public, &c.*

Queen's Road, Victoria, Hongkong, 6th April, 1852.

NOTICE.

THE holder of Bill of Lading for 3 Cases marked "C/D, received per *Old England*, can have the same on application to

SHAW, BLAND & Co.

Shanghai, 14th April, 1852.

* C with D in a diamond.

W. E. AYER,

AUCTIONEER,

*SHANGHAI.*

HICKIE, BORMAN & Co.,

SHIP, AND INSURANCE BROKERS, CUSTOM-HOUSE, AND GENERAL FORWARDING AGENTS.

4 ORIENTAL PLACE, SOUTHAMPTON, AND 127 LEADEN HALL STREET, LONDON.

PACKAGES, PARCELS, &c., by the *Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Vessels* transhipped at SOUTHAMPTON into Steamers for AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &C., or forwarded to any other part of the world. *Charges Moderate—Insurance Effected.*

R. MEREDITH,

HOUSE AND SHIP CARPENTER AND BUILDER.

IN returning thanks for the past favors so liberally bestowed on him, during his previous residence in Shanghae, begs to announce to the FOREIGN COMMUNITY and Merchant CAPTAINS, his resumption of his former business at this port, and assures those Gentlemen who may intrust him with their commands, that his best endeavors shall be exerted to give them every satisfaction.

Shanghae, 13th March, 1851.

*N.B.*—BLACKSMITH'S work and BELL-HANGING done.

## HOUSES.

TO BE LET.

THE New HOUSE erected on the Lot N°. 60, in Consular plan, with Stables, Outhouses, &c., complete, also GODOWN if required. Apply to

SILLAR, BROTHERS.

Shanghai, 29th April, 1852.

FOR SALE.

THE COMMODIOUS PREMISES at present occupied by the undersigned, consisting of House, Outhouses, and extensive Godowns, well situated with respect to Business. Apply to

RUSSELL & Co., *Shanghai or Canton.*

Shanghai, April 15th, 1852.

## N.-C. Herald Office's Advertisements.

NOW READY

BILL OF LADING for the Peninsular and Oriental Steamer Navigation Company's Vessels. In three several forms—

One for the COAST.
One for the STRAITS.
One for SUEZ, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON.

ALSO,

BILL OF EXCHANGE in books of 100 sets each.

Shanghai, May 8th, 1852.

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES

DURING THE WEEK ENDING 6TH MAY, 1852.

WITH the exception of Monday the weather of the past week has been unusually fine. A change however has been threatening for sometime and to-day the weather seems to have broken up. It is natural now to expect some rain. The crops continue to look very promising and will benefit greatly by the change.

## TABLE

MEAN DAILY READINGS OF BAROMETER, ANEROID, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, & OMBROMETER.

| April. | | Barometer. | | Aneroid | Thermometer. | | Wind. | | | Rain. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Day of Month.* | *Day of Week.* | 1852 | *Mean of 3 years* | 1852 | 1852 | *Mean of 3 years* | 1852 | 1851 | | 1852 | *Mean of 3 years* |
| 30 | F. | 30.03 | 30.11 | 29.95 | 57.5 | 60.0 | N. | S.S.E. to S.E. | | 0.00 | 0.03 |
| May. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | S. | 30.11 | 30.17 | 30.03 | 70.0 | 65.0 | S.W. to N.E. | S.S.E. | | 0.00 | 0.01 |
| 2 | S. | 30.03 | 30.20 | 29.93 | 72.5 | 75.3 | S. | E. | | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 3 | M. | 29.86 | 30.05 | 29.75 | 66.5 | 58.0 | S. to E. | S.E. | | 0.25 | 0.18 |
| 4 | Tu. | 29.90 | 29.99 | 29.77 | 73.5 | 69.5 | W. | N.N.E. to S.E. | | 0.61 | 0.07 |
| 5 | W. | 30.03 | 30.09 | 29.93 | 65.0 | 69.0 | E. to S.E. | S.E. | | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 6 | Th. | 29.94 | 30.01 | 29.84 | 71.0 | 66.3 | S.E. | S.E. to S. | | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Shanghae, 7th May, 1852. | | | Mean | 29.9 | 68.2 | 66.3 | | | Total | 0.39 | 0.39 |

*N.B.*—It is to be noted that in the above table the figures represent the mean of two observations taken daily, and have no reference to the maximum and minimum readings.

## Shanghae Market Report.

*May 7th*, 1852.

IMPORTS.

*American Brown Drills.*—No Stock—Nominal, 30 yards Drs. 2.40 a 2.45, None.—40 yards Drs. 3.30 a 3.40 per piece.

*American Grey Shertings.*—40 yards Drs. 2.75 a 2.80. 30 yards Drs. 2.25 per piece.

*Jeans.*—20-yards Drs. 2.90 a 2.95. 40-yards Drs. 3.60 per piece.

*Grey Shirtings.*—We have had no further supply from England since the date of our last, a few pieces however have been imported from Hongkong. In prices we have little alteration to notice, the demand has been good for ten days past, and the deliveries amount to 50,000 pieces at about the following quotations:—

5 to 5½ catties Drs. 1.80 a 1.90
5½ to 6 catties Drs. 1.95 a 2.00
6 to 6½ catties Drs. 2.20 a 2.35
6½ to 6¾ catties Drs. 2.50 a 2.55
7 to 7½ catties Drs. 2.65 a 2.75
7½ to 7¾ catties Drs. 2.80 a 2.90

*White Shirtings.*—For medium quality there has been a good demand, and the deliveries amount to about 40,000 pieces. The quotations being from Drs. 1.85 a 3.10. The total stocks of Grey and White are put at about 100,000 pieces.

*Woollens.*—*Spanish Stripes*—Have been in demand since the date of our last, and the sales have been fully 2,000 pieces at from Drs. 1 a 1.15 for assorted.

*Long Ells.*—The sales amount to 1,000 pieces. HH Scarlet, are worth now Drs. 7.60, and "Lion Chop," Drs. 7.20.

*Camlets.*—The deliveries have been 420 pieces at Drs. 20 a 22.

*Straits Produce.*—*Pepper.*—Drs. 9 a 9.50, per pecul.

*Rattans.*—Straits, Drs. 3.40 a 3.80, Banjermassing, Drs. 4 a 4.50, per pecul.

*Sapan Wood.*—Drs. 1.60 a 3, per pecul.

*Sandal Wood.*—Drs. 4.50 a 9, India, Drs. 11 a 12, per pecul.

*Lacca Wood.*—Drs. 3 a 4.50, per pecul.

*Mangrove Bark.*—Straits, Drs. 1.80 a 1.90, Siam, Drs. 2a 2.25, per pecul.

*Flints.*—Cents 80 a 90, per pecul.

*Lead.*—Drs. 6.40 a 6.50, per pecul.

*Tin.*—Banca, Drs. 19, Straits, Drs. 17, per pecul.

*Sugar.*—Canton, Drs. 2.65 a 2.75 *dull*, Amoy Brown, Drs. 2.25 a 2.30, per pecul.

EXPORTS.

*Black Teas.*—In *Congous* there has been very little doing since our last report. Total sales are estimated at 15 chops, leaving a stock of about 25,000 packages unsold. Prices are nominally as last quoted, but Common kinds might be purchased on rather easier terms—say Taels 9½ a 10—Better kinds, Taels 10½ a 11½—Monings, none. *Souchongs*, one or two small chops have sold at former prices, leaving a stock of about 3,000 chests. *Pekoes* are quoted nominally at Taels 15 a 18—the stock, however, consists of only a few packages.

*Green Teas.*—Have been sold in small lots at about former rates—chiefly Skins and Twankays for the United States and Australian markets—about 5,000 packages of Skin and Twankay remain, and are held for Taels 8 to 10 per picul.

*Silk.*—There has been very little business done in Silk during the month, high prices being still maintained, and no immediate opportunity offering for shipping purchases.

Our quotations remain nearly the same as last month, but are almost nominal.

| | |
|---|---|
| *Taitlee*, common to middling, Drs. | 390 a 430. |
| *Taysaam*, ..... Drs. | 300 a 340. |
| *Yuenfa*, ..... Drs. | 380 a 420. |

OPIUM REPORT.—*Malwa.*—During the past month we have had a most stagnant market, and no transactions of any consequence have taken place. There was a slight demand on the 16th, but the arrival of the *Lamrick* on the 18th, *Audax* 24th, *Nymph* 27th, and *Shanghai* on the 1st, effectually stopped purchases,—the Opium dealers expecting that with such large supplies prices must decline. The deliveries since the departure of the last mail up to the 4th of this month were only about 350 chests. Since then however a slight demand has sprung up and some 250 chests have been delivered within the last two days at Drs. 535 and advancing rates to Drs. 540 a 545. We now quote Drs. 545 a 550 at which latter rate some sales have been made to-day. Stock about 2,100 chests.

*Patna.*—Which we last quoted at Drs. 620 remained steady until the arrival of the *Audax*, when it gradually declined, and on the 1st ultimo was as low as Drs. 557 since then notwithstanding the arrival of the *Minna* it has slightly improved and to-day is Drs. 580.

*Exchange.*—On London, at 6 months' sight Clean credits 4s. 6d. a 4s. 6¼d.
Bank Post Bills, 4s. 5d. a 4s. 6¼d.
With Documents, 4s. 7d.
East India Company's Bills accepted Rupees 225 a 226 per 100 dollars.
Drafts on Canton, 10 d/s., 2 per cent premium, added on Sh. Drs.
Oriental Bank, On England at 6 months' 4s. 6d.
Oriental Bank, On Bombay, 15 d/s. Rupees 226 per 100 dollars.
Oriental Bank, On Calcutta, 8 d/s. Rupees 226.
Oriental Bank, On Canton, 2 per cent premium, on Sh. Drs.

*Freights.*—To England, £4 for Tea, £4 10s. for Silk.
To United States, Drs. 14 per 40 feet, Nominal.

*Specie.*—Drs. 139.30, per 100 Taels.
*Gold.*—Bars, Drs. 203, per 91. *Tm. 3c.*
*Mexican Dollars.*—None.

THE
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

Shanghai, Saturday, May 8, 1852.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in TRINITY CHURCH, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.; and on Wednesdays, at 5 P.M.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. WRIGHT, the *Sexton*.

JOHN HOBSON,
*Chaplain.*

NOTICE.—Public Worship is held in the new School-room, on the premises of the "London Missionary Society," every Sabbath, at half-past 9 A.M.

Shanghae, December 6th, 1850.

ADVERTISEMENTS received for insertion up to *Friday night* in each week.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, AND CONTRIBUTORS.

CONTRIBUTIONS, duly authenticated with the writer's name and address, will, at all times, receive due attention. The names of correspondents and contributors will not be published, if they prefer any other designation.

Anonymous communications, on matters of public policy, or general interest, will be thankfully received; it is, however, particularly requested, that such correspondents will abstain from all personalities.

We especially invite articles tending to develop the enlargement of our commerce, or the interest of our port.

We cannot pledge ourselves to return papers not published.

An Editor's box will be kept at the office, for the reception of all communications.

LATEST DATES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| England, | Feb. 24. | Sydney, | Feb. 7. |
| Calcutta, | Mar. 18. | New Zealand, | Nov. 1. |
| Bombay, | Mar. 18. | Amoy, | April 13. |
| Madras, | Mar. 13. | Hongkong, | April 23. |
| Galle, | Mar. 26. | Ningpo, | April —. |
| Singapore, | April 4. | New York, | Feb. 10. |
| Penang, | April 1. | Boston, | Feb. 6. |
| Batavia, | Mar. 27. | San Francisco, | Mar. 7. |
| Manila, | Mar. 10. | Sdwich Islands, | Mar. —. |

PASSENGERS IN THE STEAMER *SHANGHAI.*

*From Hongkong,*—Messrs. T. S. Gibbs, —. Kinnear, W. Walkinshaw, G. Wallace, J. D. Gibb, —. Maclaney, H. Pattle, C. Robinson, —. Rozzobelly, and 5 Chinese deck-passengers.

*For Hongkong,*—Messrs. C. D. Mackenzie, J. Bowman, W. Walkinshaw, G. Wallace, T. Kirk, and Eduljee Cursetjee.

ARRIVE SHIPPING NEWS.—The following vessels passed by according to annexed dates, Feb. 23, *Adelaide*, (Am.) Cobb, Shanghae for New York. March 3, *Oriental*, (Am.) Dale, Shanghae for Boston; 7, *Mandarin*, (Am.) Stoddard, Shanghae for New York.

ON Thursday evening, the last performances of the season came off at the New Theatre Royal, the pieces selected for the occasion were the *Haunted Inn* and the *Attic Story*. Each piece was well performed and excited much merriment, especially the *mistakes* of the latter. A New Drop-scene, *A view near Palermo*, has been painted since the last performance, and is a very pleasing view of an Italian Villa with the bay and hills in the back-ground. At the close of the second piece, a neat little Epilogue was spoken by one of the ladies. On the fall of the curtain, the manager and performers were called for, who appeared and made their bows to the audience. Thus a very successful season has closed, and we hope the Corps dramatique will repose with satisfaction upon their well earned laurels, until another season calls forth renewed energies and a hearty welcome from a numerous auditory. The Music as usual was very efficient.—Selections from Figaro and other operas were given.

*EPILOGUE.*

MRS. FODDY—

Well, dont be shocked!—the Ladies here to-night
You see dont starve. They know that all is right.
We have not sent our cards out, it is true,
But man and wife we are—as good as you!
I'd rather like to hear if any body
Denies my title to be Mrs. FODDY!—
No one! of course not! then if, you 'll permit me,
(And really you must see it will befit me
As rightful Mistress of the Attic Story,)
I'll say a few words to our friends before me.—

*To the Audience.*

Most courteous friends, whose presence here has been—
The Inspiration of our Mimic Scene,—
So ready to be pleased, so slow to chide;—
Methinks your patience has been often tried
By dull forgetfulness, by blundering guesses,
Lost cues—spoiled jokes—ill fitting scenes—& dresses.
Thanks for the merry laugh that cheered our hearts,
For loud applause that bade us top our parts;

For mirth, that taking all things for the best,
Made even a blunder seem a clever jest.
For kindness that made all our labour less,
And added double value to success.
Accept with these our brief adieux we pray—
'Tis thought expedient—why I need not say,
(A Lady's never asked to give a reason,)
To close our Theatre *for the busy season!*
We trust we only part awhile however,
To meet you here ere long, as kind as ever:—
When we again your tried support may claim,
And prove that to *deserve* it, is our aim.

RUMOURS are current about the *Yamuns*, that very serious riots have occurred at Hangchau. We have not been able as yet to obtain any information in regard to them, but will endeavour to discover their nature if, they are authenticated, by our next issue.

WE are glad to find Mr. F. PARISH is appointed Acting Vice-Consul at Canton.

WE are very glad YOUNG SHANGHAI has called our attention to the continual delays with the Mails from the South—there must be some inattention, *somewhere*, that so many vessels should have arrived here and yet a considerable portion of the January and February Mails, is still missing.

We would therefore request the Post-Master at Hongkong, to direct his attention to the circumstance, and beg he will find out where blame attaches, in order that so much inconvenience to the public may be remedied in future.

*To the Editor of the*
"NORTH-CHINA HERALD."

SIR,—Can you tell me the reason of the delay in the arrival of the Mail? Four vessels have reached Woosung from Hongkong all of them having left after the February Mail had arrived there. Towards the close of the month three mails will be due and if our attentive Post-master at Hongkong does not look alive he will not be offended at the supposition that the Letters, Papers and all are sold by Auction and the proceeds devoted to some of the Hongkong Charitable Institutions. I should be glad if your valuable columns could influence the Post-master in bringing him to his duty.

These unnecessary delays cause much anxiety and in fact suspend business altogether—and he cannot be surprised if a public disapproval of his conduct should be announced,—Yours obediently,

YOUNG SHANGHAI.

Shanghai, May 5th, 1852.

WE present to our readers the manly speech of Lord Granville, in reply to Earl Fitzwilliam, in regard to the brutal outrage committed by an Austrian Officer upon a young gentleman, a British subject, in the Streets of Florence—the particulars are so fully given that we have no need further to particularize.

We wish the same energy had been displayed by our Government and its Plenipo, to obtain suitable redress in the case of the Hwang-chu-kee massacre of our unoffending fellow Countrymen, and we should not need now on every occasion to stimulate our Authorities to uphold the honour of the British name. Nothing can be more true than that pusillanimity, and tame submission to insult and wrong, invite its repetition—especially in the eyes of a semi-barbarous nation—we should on this account especially, always demand the fullest reparation for every act of aggression, and infraction of treaty, committed by the people amongst whom we dwell—or we shall certainly rue the consequences of our neglect hereafter.

ANOTHER case of wilful barbarity and insolent interference on the part of the Chinese Authorities has occurred, above all days, on the Christian Sabbath as we are informed,—inflicted by order of H.E. the Taoutai on Chinese Servants in the employ of an American subject, upon the public walk or bund in front of the Chinese Custom-house,—arising it would seem out of the following circumstances.

A British firm about a fortnight since, immediately on the despatch of the Steamer *Shanghai*, for Hongkong, purchased a quantity of Raw Silk intending to ship it off by the P. & O. Co.'s Steamer the following trip.

As soon as the *Shanghai* arrived at Woosung, the above named Silk was prepared for shipment, a shipping order was applied for to the P. & O. Company's Agents, who granted one without making any observation upon it, and the party, who usually puts Cargo on board for the house, was directed to be in readiness to ship it. It being Saturday—the resident partner called at the Chinese Custom-house and requested men might be sent to inspect and mark the Silk, which was done accordingly. In the meantime, the head of the house heard outside that the *Shanghai* Steamer was not coming into Port, and in consequence the P. & O. Co.'s Agents were applied to, in order to ascertain if the Silk could be received on board at Woosung. The reply given, we understand, was, that if the Custom-house Authorities would sanction its shipment, it would be received, otherwise it could not be taken on board.

It should be mentioned that the resident partner was about to proceed in the Steamer to Hongkong, and in consequence the young men of the house were hurried in getting off the Silk, owing to the short time the *Shanghai* was to remain at Woosung, (having arrived late on Friday night, and being intended to take her departure at day-light on Tuesday morning.)

The Silk had in the meantime been destined for the *Celestial*, the Custom-house Authorities were apprized of that fact, and the shipping agent also, but the latter delayed to send word to the Boat-men, and in the meantime a boat-note was given to a coolie without reference to the head of the house, and the boat-men supposing the shipment was intended for the *Shanghai* were about to proceed to Woosung and ship the Silk on board the Steamer. The boat had however proceeded a very little way when the Custom-house Authorities, who were remarkably vigilant on this *small* occasion, ordered it to be followed and brought back—this was on Saturday afternoon.

The Shipper on this occasion, (a British Merchant,) shipping or having intended to ship on board an American ship, had also employed an American Shipping Agent, and as soon as he learned the detention of his Shipment and the circumstances of the case, made immediate application to the American Consul, who, very much to his credit, instantly went himself to the Taoutai, explained the whole affair and demanded the release of the Silk. This, upon understanding all the circumstances of the case, was promised to be done, and we have been informed that on Tuesday morning it was given up to the house where it belonged.

So far we cannot blame the Chinese Authorities particularly, were they equally alert at all times and seasons to see that no parties shipped clandestinely—the mistakes occurring in the instance above referred to, appear wholly to have arisen from a little confusion caused by the non-arrival of the Steamer in Port, and the consequent change of destination of the Cargo to be shipped—this was unfortunate for the Shipper, and had a little detention been the only consequence of non-conformity with established and well known regulations—the Chinese Authorities could not be found fault with in the present case. But, the cause of complaint has yet to be noticed.

On Sunday morning, we hear, the Taoutai came down to the Custom-house, and ordered the boatmen belonging to the Cargo-boat to be severely beaten with the bamboo.

Now this we maintain is a most flagrant and wanton stretch of lawless power. No Chinese, be his authority what it may, nay—be He the Emperor himself,—has any right to seize Chinese under foreign protection, and use them after his pleasure.

It is distinctly provided for in the Treaties*—if Chinese commit offences against the laws of their country, the Chinese Authorities are to make a communication to the proper Foreign officer, and proof or admission of their guilt must first be shown or elicited.

But what are the circumstances of the case before us?—A Chinese provincial officer,—a Taoutai, comes down to the Custom-house, discovers that some of his subordinates have been carrying on some mal-practices and in the height of his barbarian fury, orders all the men who have incurred his *high* displeasure to be severely beaten: and the servants of Foreigners amongst the rest. Is such a man as this, fitted to wield the high functions of so important a post as the one confided him?—We were told a few days ago that this functionary upholds his position here by lying and treachery—that he has led the Ministers at Peking to believe that this part of China is freed from the presence of the hated barbarians, except in so far as being allowed to traffic with the Celestials at the edge of the Sea.

We would warn this over officious official that he rouse not again the thunders of the nations who rule on that element, for let him and his Masters be assured, once the Lion is aroused and the Eagle opens his talons, it will not be easy again to pacify them until the length and breadth of the middle kingdom, is opened to the commerce of the West.

But further, we trust, that the British and United States Consuls will not rest, till they have brought a formal complaint against this barbarous Taoutai before the Viceroy at Nanking, and demand immediate and ample redress first for the unmerited barbarity exercised on unoffending men, who were only acting under the orders of their employers—but most especially for the base and wanton insult committed against the national flags of Great Britain, and the United States.

We consider the offence as one of the most heinous nature. Be it recollected all foreign nations hold their ground in China, only by their moral force and *high prestige* of their former feats of arms. What avail all Treaties of perpetual amity, if, they are trampled on by an inferior Chinese Official when he gets angry? It is high time that Great Britain and America, unite and demand the fullest reparation in every case of infringement of Treaty rights—and we hope if the Viceroy refuse to grant immediate and full redress, that our Ships-of-war will be sent again to Tien-tsin—not to deliver *a letter* but to inform his Celestial Majesty, that unless a better spirit is evinced by his ministers in carrying out the treaties, that the Grand Canal and all the great rivers shall be at once blockaded, and an embargo laid upon all Chinese shipping. This we could quickly enforce. We require no army to be drafted from India, nor raw recruits from home. Let but a firm and uncompromising front be shown and a resolution to obtain what we ask for, and who shall say us Nay? certainly not the Emperor of China!

* Article 9, British Treaty, and Article 29, United States Treaty.

THE INTERIOR OF CHINA—No. 6.
*To the Editor of the*
"NORTH-CHINA HERALD."

MY DEAR MR. EDITOR,—At the close of No. 5, I had brought you safely within the *Tsing mung* or Southeast gate of Súchau, and paid fifteen large cash to have you protected from the thieves for the night. Before you get under weigh this morning, let me carry your mind back to the epoch when *Cambyses*, the 2nd king of the Persians was in the 6th year of his reign, the same year in which he was struck with madness, and four years before the Jews renewed the rebuilding of the temple under the order of *Darius*,—then *Confucius*, the great philosopher of China was in his 25th year, and ten years afterward he visited *Lau-tsz*, the founder of the *Tau* religion, who was not yet laid in the tomb:—the 25th Emperor of the *Chow* dynasty, *Kin Wang*, was then in the 6th year of his reign, and he was the 72d Emperor of China;—while the foundations of Rome had been laid only 229 years. It was at this period, 524 years before the christian era, that *Heh-lü* the king of the *Wú* country, gave orders to his great general *Wú-tsz Seü* for the building of a great city. General *Seü*, supposing that in the multitude of counsellors there would be safety, called to his assistance the geomancers, who should search for a fortunate spot, according to the mutual correspondence of the *eight divisions* of the heavens and the *eight diagrams* of the earth. The city was ordered to be 47 *lee* round about; and the *gates* of the city were to be eight,—to correspond with heaven's eight gates and the eight winds that blow therefrom—namely, east, west, north and south, southeast and southwest, northeast and northwest. The water-gates for the entrance of boats were also to be eight,—corresponding to the earth's eight diagrams. In the interior of the city there was also to be built a smaller city for the king, 12 *lee* in circuit, having walls forty-seven feet high and twenty-seven feet wide at the base, with three gates. The south wall of the great city was to be 10 *lee* 42 paces and 5 feet in length; the western wall 7 *lee* 112 paces and 3 feet; the north side 8 *lee* 226 paces and 3 feet; the east side 11 *lee* 79 paces and 1 foot. Such a city was the ancient Súchau to be.

The Western gate of the city was called *Tsáng mung*, because that is the western gate of heaven [which was afterward well kept while the god *Heh-tien-shang-ti* was the guardian of it!]—and would be as convenient to keep in check the people of the *Tsú* country on the northwest as to admit the *Tsáng-heh-fúng*, or wind that blows from the western gate of heaven.

The Southwest gate of the city was called *Seü mung*, probably as much in honor of the *Wú* country's great general of that name, and the master-mason or grand-architect of the city, as for any other reason. Masonry in China, though not quite so ancient as the times of Adam, is indisputably *nearly* as ancient as in any part of the world; and though *all* the masons that worked on the walls of Súchau might not have been *free*, they undoubtedly were *accepted masons*; most of them too were married men, and therefore not *odd-fellows*. Outside of the *Seü mung* or southwest gate there was a road of nine windings, made by king *Heh-lü*, leading to General *Seü's* tower or observatory, where they could as well observe the *Tai hú* or *Great lake*, as keep in check the people on the southwest.

The South gate was called *Pwán mung*, because there was a dragon which rambled in the most tortuous manner outside, in that region: or because, as others think, with at least equal probability, because the waters and lands were as serpentine as a dragon in their windings in that neighborhood.

The East gate was called the *Leu mung*, after the *Leu* river, which carried the waters of the *Sungkeang* river into the sea on the northeast.

The North gate was called the *Tsee mung*, because in a contest between the *Wú* and the *Tsée* countries, the king of the latter country gave up his daughter as a pledge of submission; and the young maiden being given in marriage to the son of the king of *Wú*, and finding the prince to be quite an old chap, she cried day and night because of her captivity. In order to soothe the grief of the gentle girl, they built a tower of observation outside the *Tsee* gate, whither she might repair, and cast her longing anxious looks in the direction in which her beloved country lay; and there possibly she sung, not "Lochaber no more,"—but

Tsee, no more!
Tsee, no more!
May be, to return
To Tsee no more!

The Southeast gate was called *Fúng* or *Fú mung*, either from a mountain on the southeast called *Fúng* or from a fish called *Fú*. This *fú* fish is also called *tun-yü*, the porpoise, and *kiáng-chú*, the *river pig*. General *Seü*, the builder of the city, having displeased his master the king of *Wú*, was beheaded; and while his head was dried in the sun and moon and wind, his eyes were built up in the wall of the city, and his carcase, sowed up in a skin bag, was thrown into the river, where it floated round to the place now called the *Fú* or *Fúng mung*, and was there seen to be eaten by the *Fú* fish, or porpoise. Do you know any better reason why it should be called the *Fú mung*?

Anciently there were two other gates to the city: the *Shay mung* or *Serpent gate*, and the *Seáng mung* or *Artificer's gate*.

During the reign of *Kaou tsoo*, the 151st Emperor of China, and the 1st of the *Suy* dynasty, about A. D. 589, the people evacuated the city on account of the pirates, and built a city on the southwest, below the hill called *Hwun Shán*, where they remained more than thirty years, and returned afterward to the ancient city.

In the 2nd year of the reign of *Leáng-chú-teen*, the 176th Emperor of China, and the 2d of the *After Leáng* dynasty, about A. D. 914, the walls were 27 feet high and 25 feet wide at the base, and there was a canal inside as well as outside the city walls.

In the time of *Hwuy-tsúng*, the 195th Emperor of China, and the 8th of the *Sung* dynasty, about A. D. 1101, the walls were repaired; and about 20 years afterward, near the close of his reign, they underwent further repairs. And in the reign of *Kaou tsúng*, the 197th Emperor of China, and the 1st of the Southern *Sung* dynasty, about A. D. 1127, the walls suffered damage in the troubles of those times, and in the succeeding reign, about A.D. 1163, they were repaired by using 400 millions of copper cash of the taxes,—a sum equal to about 26,666 dollars. In the time of *Ning-tsúng*, the 200th Emperor of China, and the 4th of the Southern *Sung* dynasty, about A. D. 1195, the walls were in a dilapidated state; the people inside the walls planting water-coltrops in the canals, and those outside planting rice in them. At this period there was a grant made for the repairs of the wall and canals amounting to 300 millions of cash and 30,000 *shih* of rice—that is about 6,240,000 lbs. avoirdupois. In the reign of *Kánghi*, the 233d Emperor of China, and the 2d of the *Ta-tsing* or *Tartar* dynasty, about A.D. 1662, the walls were again thoroughly repaired, and made to the height of 28 feet. The Topography says that they are 18 feet thick at the base. This I suppose includes the inner and outer walls, as well as the filling in of mud between.

The city wall is now estimated by the Chinese to be thirty *lee* or about ten English miles in circuit. From the *Tsáng mung* or west gate south to the *Seü mung* it is 2,830 paces; from the *Seu mung* to the *Pwán mung* 1,780 paces; from the *Pwán mung* east and north to the *Fúng mung* 5,400 paces; from the *Fúng mung* to the *Leu mung* 3,780 paces; from the *Leu mung* to the *Tsee mung* 2,510 paces; and from the *Tsee mung* west and south to the *Tsáng mung* 3,980 paces.

There are in the city one *Fú* and three *Heén* magistrates: the *Heen* magistrates are those of *Wú-heen*, *Changchau-heen*, and *Yüen-hú-heen*.

And now Mr. Editor, as you must be tired of this *dry* detail about the walls, canals and *waters*, let me carry you out from here, for the place is not convenient to see any of the curiosities of this ancient city. We will sail along the eastern wall of the city in a northerly direction to the *Leu mung* or East gate, where it will be much more convenient to enter and go directly to see the *lions*. About halfway between the two gates we pass the *Kwei-sing-koh* or gallery of the constellation *Kwei*, the idol in which exercises an important influence over literature. He is about the ugliest fellow you ever saw, standing on one leg in the top story of the pagoda. He holds a pencil in one hand and an ingot of silver in the other, to indicate either that the acquisition of literary honors costs a great deal of money—or that learning brings wealth,—whichever you please. You perceive that the wall, nearly thirty feet high, is built nearly half-way up with granite, in a most substantial manner. The *bastions* are about 100 feet asunder. At about every twenty feet there are *embrasures*, and two holes for muskets or arrows between each *embrasure*. The *parapet* rises about five feet above the *terre-plein*, but has no strength to resist European artillery. By *terre-plein* here I mean the space between the inner and outer wall, which is so filled in with rubbish and mud as to form a terre-plein, on some parts of which ordnance might be worked.

Well, tis now nine o'clock, and here we are just outside the *Leu mung* or East gate, on *Túng-keai*, or *East street*, and our chair-bearers are alongside with nice sedans having glass windows, through which we can see every thing as we pass through the streets. Did you ever see a greater throng of human beings in streets of twelve feet wide? And how diversified the occupations of the people. What sort of handicraftsman is not here to be found? There are hatters and shoe-makers; embroiderers and coffin-makers; weavers of silks and satins and ribbons; hosiers and tailors; gold and silver smiths; blacksmiths & braziers; workers in bone and horn and ivory; block cutters and painters; pointers and print-sel-

lers; physiognomists and geomancers; manufacturers of buttons and tobacco-pouches; of fan-cases and ornamented paper; of ink and pencils, and letters to suit all possible contingencies; of the humorous drama and love-smitten sonnet to the arched eyebrows and peach-blossomed lips of Miss Wáng,—as well as literary essays for more important occasions, which sometimes get a bachelor's button for a man of family. People employed thus, and in a hundred other different ways, may be seen in any quantity. But I will not detain you to look at what you may witness without going so far from home; I will carry you directly to the FOREST OF LIONS—the SZ-TSZ LING, marked 3 on the map.

Now, my dear sir, don't be alarmed! Chinese lions, tigers and dragons are the most harmless things in the world. You may see the painted dragon lying upon the wall in front of every public office in the empire; and the old [stone] lions and tigers lying down among the goats and sheep and kids and lambs, and not one of them was ever known to bite: but the fellows inside the public offices bite like forty whenever they can catch a bull-head among them. The *Forest* of *Lions* signifies either that the artificial hills in the beautiful garden called the *Sz-tsz-ling* are so constructed as to resemble lions,—or, that the garden is intended to be wild and picturesque as a lion-forest. Let us enter this door, which faces North. See those tall black-and-red *lictor's hats*. These are for the same purpose as the dragon'or stone lions at the door—merely to terrify simple people. The rabble dare not enter where there is any display of official regalia. Let us now walk toward the South-west through these side-chambers. Look at that *peen-ngah* or wooden *side-tablet*: the inscription upon it, *chun chú*, signifies that this garden is *truly beautiful*, and no mistake. Now we will cross this *kieu-tshyŏh-tshaw*, or bridge of nine windings, over an artificial pond, and take a look at the artificial hills of stones piled up so as to resemble lions. Here we are in the midst of the *keh-ting*, or reception *room for guests*; but instead of sitting down at a table to take a cup of tea, let us look at this marble tablet. The laudatory inscription, you perceive, was conferred by the 4th Emperor of the *Tatsing* or present Tartar dynasty, *Keenlung* (who came to the dragon's throne in 1723) upon the lofty scholar surnamed *Nye*, who was then the fortunate proprietor of this garden, which has now fallen to the Wong family (the Smith family of China). But we must not tarry here. Let us wend our way through the labyrinthine *caverns of the Genii* up to the summit of the hill; and there, seated beneath the pavilion's shade, look out upon the craggy steeps which we have avoided—admire the romantic disposition of rock and tree and winding path,—and fragrant hall and rock-girt pool with its golden fishes. But we may not gaze long upon this beautiful spectacle. We can merely drink in the charming *coup d'œil*, and hie us off through crowded streets to the

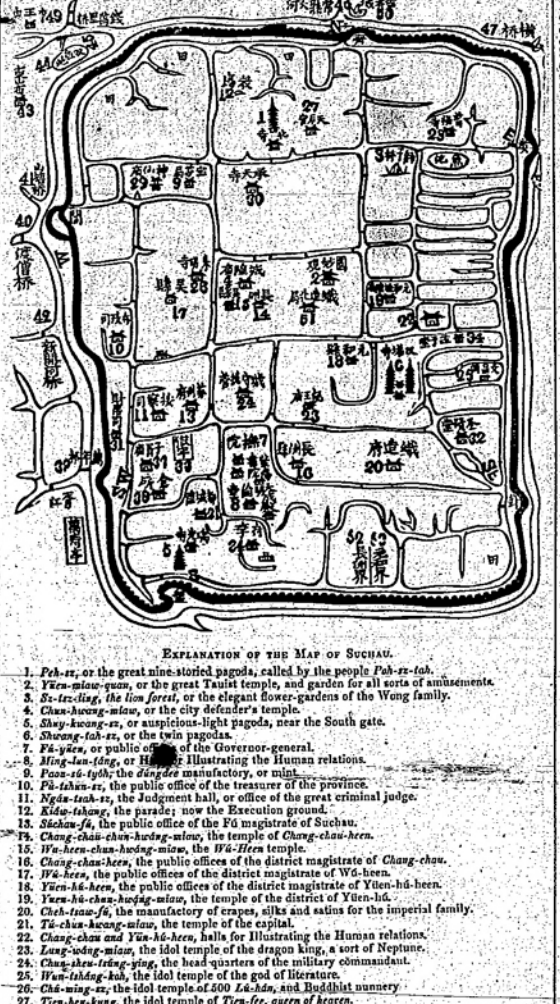
*Yuen-miaw-quan.*—This extensive garden of temples is situated a little to the north-east of the centre of the city, and marked 2 on the map. It was about the time that the three kingdoms were united into one, in the reign of the 114th Emperor of China, and the 1st of the *Tsin* dynasty, *Wu-tee*, about A. D. 265, that the first temple was erected here. That was a *Tauist* temple, called *Chun king Tau yuen*,—the *temple of the way of true happiness*. In the *Táng* dynasty, about four hundred years afterward, this name was changed into that of *Kae yuen kung*, or the *temple for Spreading forth the origin* of all things. In the reign of the 190th Emperor of China, and the 3d of the *Sung* dynasty, *Chin-tsung*, A. D. 998, the name of the temple was again changed to *Tienking-kwán*, or *temple of heavenly happiness*. And in the reign of *Jin-tsung*, 1023, three large and beautiful gateways were built in front of the temple. In the reign of the 197th Emperor, and the 1st of the Southern *Sung* dynasty *Kaou-tsoo*, about A. D. 1127, the whole was greatly injured by the soldiers: and in the 16th year of his reign, about A. D. 1143, *Wong-whun*, the *fú* magistrate of Súchau, built two galleries, and collected the most renowned artists from all quarters to adorn them with paintings illustrating the Tauist classic called *Ling-paw-tu-jin-king*, or the *Efficacious and precious classic for the salvation of man*. These superb paintings were the delight and admiration of all visitors. The *Sán tsing tin*, or *temple of the three pure ones*, was built by *Tshun-yin* the *fu* magistrate of Suchau, in the 3d year of the Emperor *Heaou-tsung* of the Southern *Sung* dynasty, about 1166; but it was burnt down three years afterward. It was rebuilt by *Tsaw-peh-shuh*, the acting *fu* of Suchau; and two years afterward the Emperor *Heaou-tsung* furnished a laudatory tablet for the temple in six characters, namely, *Kin tshuh liaw yáng paw tien*,—the *precious temple expanding to the Sun*,—*the gateway to the gods*. About A. D. 998, the 190th Emperor and 3d of the *Sung* dynasty, *Chin-tsung* made a present of a golden tablet to the temple, which was preserved during three dynasties as a precious *relic* and a sovereign protection against all manner of ills. About A. D. 1171, a mandarin of the name of *Lee-joh-tseen* received the commands of the Emperor *Heaou-tsung*, the 198th of China, and 2d of the Southern *Sung* dynasty, then in the 8th year of his reign, to build, in the rear of the beforementioned temple, another, to be called the *Tungshin-ngán*, or *temple for penetrating the mysterious*. In the early part of the 12th century, during the reign of the Emperor *Kaou-tsung*, the 197th, and the 1st of the Southern *Sung* dynasty, a most remarkable Tauist priest lived about these temples, who, from his habit of living among the grass and clothing himself in a covering of rushes, received the name of *Sooe-taw-jin*. His rush clothing he never changed in winter or summer; and his hair floated in wild luxuriance about his shoulders, without ever getting the benefit of a combing. He maintained the most profound silence, except when he wished to utter a prophecy, and then his words were *infallibly true!* Either *Kaou-tsung* or one of his predecessors of the earlier Sung dynasty, sent messengers to offer incense to this remarkable man, and to ask after his health! This was somewhere about A. D. 1095, and it is said that the dried and varnished body of this *Soo-e-taw-jin*, which has been covered with a coating of gold leaf, is to be seen to this day in the temple—*mais je ne l'ai pas vu*.—It was not till the reign of the Tartar *Koblai Khan*, the 206th Emperor of China, and the 1st of the *Yuen* dynasty, about A. D. 1280, that the place received the present name of *Yuen-miaw-kwán*, or *temple of abstruse speculation*. In the reign of the 220th Emperor of China, and the 6th of the *Ming* dynasty, *Ching-tung*, about A. D. 1436, the *fu-táí* of Suchau, named *Chow-chun*, and the *fu* magistrate, named *Hwang-tsúng*, built here a lofty temple, and called it *Mee-lu-koh*, and they petitioned the emperor that a copy of all the Tauist classics should be put in the temple. In the 30th year of the Emperor *Wan-leih*, the 14th of the *Ming* dynasty and the 228th of China, about A. D. 1603, the *Mee-lu-koh* or Gallery of *Mee-lu* fell down. In the reign of the emperor *Shunche*, the 1st of the *Ta-tsing* dynasty and the 232d of China, about the year 1644, the temple of the *Three pure ones* fell down: and in the beginning of the reign of the emperor *Kanghi*, the 2d of the *Tatsing* dynasty and the 233d of China, about the year 1662, the temple of the *Three pure ones* was rebuilt by the efforts of a Tauist priest named *Sz-ta-yuen*: by the side of this temple he also built a *Luy-tsun-tien*, or *temple* to the *honorable* god of *thunder*; and also a temple to *Tien-wong*, or the *gods of heaven*; and another Tauist priest, of the name of *Tahung* collected the money to build a temple called *Tung-yŏh-tien*, or the *temple* of the god of the *Eastern mountain*, which temple had two galleries: he also built another temple called *Wu-yŏh-leu*, or temple to the gods of the *five great mountains* of China,—namely, the great *Eastern* mountain in *Shántung*; the great *Western* mountain in *Shensi*; the great *Southern* mountain in *Hupeh*; the great *Northern* mountain in *Shánsi*; and the great *Central* mountain in *Hunán*. It was in the 12th year of the Emperor *Kánghi*, 1674, that an officer who filled the place of *Pu-tshun-sz*, or provincial treasurer, named *Má-tien-yén* rebuilt the lofty temple called *Mee-lu-koh*, and after two years of labor again appeared in all its ancient splendor the *Yüen-miaw-quán*.

But, as you may now perceive, the *Yüen-miaw-quán*, is not merely for religious uses, or idol worship. Though you see those Mandarins very devoutly lighting their candles to honor the gods, and burning their incense and heaps of *yüen paw* or silver paper representing lumps of sycee silver, and knocking their heads with repeated prostrations before the idols; yet in the extensive surrounding grounds you also perceive venders of small wares with their clusters of admirers or purchasers; gamblers with their groups of covetous numbskulls being fleeced of their earnings; jugglers with their congregation of dupes paying for being cheated; exhibitors of obscene pictures, with their gatherings of silly people paying a price for a life-enduring taint; and recounters of old stories, with their gangs of childish listeners; idlers who come to while away an hour; and sharpers who come to shave. But amid all this throng of living beings, how sad that no voice can be raised either to warn the people of the sin of idolatry, or to point them to the God who rules in the armies of heaven and among the children of men; or to tell them of the assumption of a human body by the Son of God, that he might satisfy the requisitions of a broken law for them; and thus open up the way to life eternal. But we will not tarry in these extensive grounds devoted to idolatry, to folly, and to recreation; but away with us to the great pagoda called the *Peh-sz Tah*.

But, lest I tire you and your readers to-day, I will give you a little respite; adding a map, and remaining yours,

O. P. Q.

MAP OF SUCHAU, TO ILLUSTRATE O. P. Q'S. LETTERS.



EXPLANATION OF THE MAP OF SUCHAU.

1. *Peh-sz*, or the great nine-storied pagoda, called by the people *Pah-sz-tah*.
2. *Yüen-miaw-quan*, or the great Tauist temple, and garden for all sorts of amusements.
3. *Sz-tsz-ling*, *the lion forest*, or the elegant flower-gardens of the Wong family.
4. *Chun-hwang-miaw*, or the city defender's temple.
5. *Shuy-kwang-sz*, or auspicious-light pagoda, near the South gate.
6. *Shwang-tah-sz*, or the twin pagodas.
7. *Fá-yüen*, or public office of the Governor-general.
8. *Ming-lun-táng*, or Hall for Illustrating the Human relations.
9. *Paou-tá-tyŏh*, the *Dingdee* manufactory, or mint.
10. *Pú-tshin-sz*, the public office of the treasurer of the province.
11. *Ngán-tsuh-sz*, the Judgment hall, or office of the great criminal judge.
12. *Kiáw-tshang*, the parade; now the Execution ground.
13. *Sŏchau-fú*, the public office of the Fú magistrate of Suchau.
14. *Chang-chau-chun-hwáng-miaw*, the temple of *Chang-chau-heen*.
15. *Wu-heen-chun-hwáng-miaw*, the *Wú-Heen* temple.
16. *Chang-chau-heen*, the public offices of the district magistrate of *Chang-chau*.
17. *Wú-heen*, the public offices of the district magistrate of Wú-heen.
18. *Yüen-hŏ-heen*, the public offices of the district magistrate of Yüen-hŏ-heen.
19. *Yuen-hŏ-chun-hwáng-miaw*, the temple of the district of Yüen-hŏ.
20. *Chŏh-tsaw-fá*, the manufactory of crapes, silks and satins for the imperial family.
21. *Tá-chun-hwang-miaw*, the temple of the capital.
22. *Chang-chau* and *Yün-hŏ-heen*, halls for Illustrating the Human relations.
23. *Lung-wáng-miaw*, the idol temple of the dragon king, a sort of Neptune.
24. *Chun-sheu-tsŏng-ying*, the head-quarters of the military commandant.
25. *Wun-tshăng-kuh*, the idol temple of the god of literature.
26. *Chŏ-wing-sz*, the idol temple of 500 *Lŏ-hán*, and Buddhist nunnery.
27. *Tien-hou-kung*, the idol temple of *Tien-fee*, *queen of heaven*.
28. *Pú-fuh-sz*, the idol temple of universal happiness.
29. *Shin-seen-miaw*, the idol temple of the eight *genii*.
30. *Chun-tien-sz*, the idol temple of heaven's assistant.
31. *Tsai-peh-sz*, the idol temple of the god of wealth.
32. *Shuy-seen-tien*, the temple of sages and worthies.
33. *Yŏh-law*, the condemned criminals' prison.
34. *Méng-tsz-táng*, the temple of Mencius.
35. *Wan-sheu-ting*, the emperor's monumental pavilion, near the Southwest gate.
36. *Seú-kwang*, General Seú's river, outside the Southwest gate.
37. *Tsz-Seú-miáo*, the temple of deified Warrior, General *Tsz-Seú*.
38. *Tsáng-ting*, the emperor's granaries.
39. *Wán-nin-tshaw*, the bridge of ten thousand years, near the Southwest gate.
40. *Tá-sun-tshaw*, the Bonze-ferry-bridge, near the west gate.
41. *Shán-táng-tshaw*, the bridge over the Shán-táng.
42. *Sing-kaí-há-tshaw*, the bridge crossing New River.
43. *Tung-shán-miaw*, the idol temple of the Eastern hills.
44. *Shwang-yü-tsz*, the twin-fish pool.
45. *Teen-wan-lee-tshaw*, the *Teen* family's bridge.
46. *Lee-mung-tiaw-tshaw-há*, the east gate draw-bridge-river, the most convenient departure for Shanghai.
47. *Hwun-tshaw*, or cross bridge.
48. *Chang-shán-tá-há*, the river to *Chang-shuh-heen*.
49. *Lee-wong-miaw*, the temple of the deified warrior *Lee*.
50. *Wong-Tsee-chun*, the Lookout tower of the North gate.
51. *Chŏh-tsaw-peh-tyŏh*, the Northern manufactory of crapes, silks and satins for the imperial family.
52. *Chang-chau-heen-keaí*, the boundaries of the district of *Chang-chau*, at the South of the city.
53. *Yüen-hŏ-heen-keaí*, the boundaries between the district of *Wú-heen*, and that of *Chang-chau*.

S.—The South Gate, called the *Puán-mung*.
S.W.—The small West Gate or Southwest Gate, called *Seú-mung*.
W.—The Great West Gate, or *Tsang-mung*.
N.—The North Gate, or *Tsee-mung*.
E.—The East Gate, or *Leu-mung*.
S.E.—The South East Gate, or *Fúng-mung*.

The Map only marks the water-courses or canals, not the streets of the city; the small black marks crossing the canals are the *bridges*. The city contains upwards of 290 bridges: and of the temples and public buildings only a few of the prominent ones could be placed on so small a map.

## OUTRAGE ON AN ENGLISH SUBJECT AT FLORENCE.

Earl FITZWILLIAM should have expected that, as the two noble and learned lords,* who had been making so many and such long speeches on the same subject almost every night this session, had both sat for some years on the woolsack, and had therefore been master of order, they would have exhibited a greater mastery of its practice than that which they had exhibited this session; for they had been speaking every night on a question which, in point of fact, was no question at all. As he now saw in his place his noble relative, who had recently succeeded to the office of Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, he was desirous to put a question to him on a subject which had awakened the attention of every man in England who had cast his eyes on the proceedings of foreign nations, and who felt an interest in the prosperity and welfare of his own fellow-countymen. The question on which he was desirous of obtaining information divided itself into two points: the first relating to the nature and extent of the outrage, and the second relating to the conduct of Her Majesty's representative at Florence, on hearing of the occurrence at the close of the year which had just elapsed. It appeared that a British subject was walking along the streets of Florence, without giving offence to any one, when he was first struck by an officer, whom he (Earl Fitzwilliam) must consider as an officer of the Tuscan Government, for he could not suppose that an independent Government like that of Tuscany would suffer in its streets foreign soldiers. Assuming, then, that it was a Tuscan officer, he would say that the Tuscan officer first struck a British subject with the flat of his sword, who immediately remonstrated. On his then inquiring of the officer the cause for which he had struck him he was again struck by him, and, on making another remonstrance, he was struck by another officer, not with the flat, but with the cutting part of the sword, and was cut severely on the head, the effusion of blood being so great that it was some time before he recovered his senses. He (Earl Fitzwilliam) did not exaggerate when he said that our countryman was regularly cut down. What followed? The injury was so severe that the victim of it was taken to a neighbouring hospital, and the consequences of his wound were there held to be so dangerous that three days elapsed before it was deemed safe to remove him to his private lodgings. He considered, he repeated, this act to be the act of a Tuscan officer. He wished to know whether, according to the information received by Her Majesty's Government, the statements of this outrage which had been published in all the newspapers were corroborated by the official statement, and what course Her Majesty's Government had thought fit to adopt regarding it? He knew that there were some who thought that we ought rather to sue for compensation than demand apology, but, if Her Majesty's subjects were not to be efficiently protected when performing their avocations peacefully in a foreign country, a heavy responsibility would hang over the heads of Her Majesty's Government. Their lordships knew, from circumstances which had recently occurred in Parliament, how sensitive the people of this country were to any insult or injury inflicted on any person who, though not of English race, was from circumstances entitled to the protection of the English Government. He hoped that the English Government would never shrink from demanding reparation and apology for any such insult or injury. But it would look very ill, if an influential Government like our own, after the demands of reparation which it had exacted from an infant state like Greece, should be slow in exacting it from a country like Tuscany, merely because it was believed that under its feeble banner a stronger power was sheltering itself, with which we might possibly be brought into collision. He had the fullest confidence in Her Majesty's Government, and more particularly in the desire of his noble relative to prevent any inconvenient comparison from being drawn between himself and his noble predecessor in office as to their respective alacrity in demanding from foreign powers, whether weak or powerful, reparation for injury or insult committed on the life or property of British subjects.

Earl GRANVILLE spoke nearly to the following effect:—The noble earl, in putting these questions to me, has alluded to my recent accession to an office of great importance; and in answering questions which to a certain degree involve one of the most important duties of a British Minister for Foreign Affairs—namely, the protection of the interests and persons of British subjects who are innocently pursuing their course in foreign countries,—I cannot help feeling that during the last few years, while I was frequently called upon to trespass on the attention of your lordships in the discharge of the duties which I then held, I always met with indulgence from my noble friends on this side, and with forbearance from my noble opponents on the other, and I trust that I shall not now be met in a different spirit. (Hear, hear.) With regard to the facts of this case, which have been stated nearly accurately by my noble friend, it appears that Mr. Mather and his brother were walking quietly with other persons in the streets of Florence, between the band of an Austrian regiment and the regiment itself, and that in consequence of the passage of a carriage some confusion occurred, in which Mr. Mather, on turning round, accidentally touched an Austrian officer. The Austrian officer then struck Mr. Mather with the flat of his sword, and on Mr. Mather's turning round to know the cause of such an attack he was again struck by another officer, and on lifting up his hands to protect himself was again struck by the first officer in the manner which my noble friend has described. There is a difference in the account of the transaction as given by the Austrian officer and Mr. Mather. The difference is this, and it is so small that it is not difficult to reconcile the two accounts. The Austrian officer says, that he told Mr. Mather that he must get out of the way, and, as the Austrian officer spoke Italian very badly, and, Mr. Mather did not speak it at all, there may have been some mistake or misapprehension between them. Mr. Mather says that he put himself in no aggressive attitude, while the Austrian officer says that he put himself in the attitude of a boxer. I put it, my lords, to you, whether a man raising his two hands to protect himself from two drawn swords might not be considered as putting himself into the attitude of a boxer? For myself I first received information of this transaction from private correspondence, and afterwards from the public newspapers. I immediately sent, in the name of Her Majesty's Government, to Mr. Scarlett, Her Majesty's representative at the Court of Florence, to ask if the representations which I had seen of the transaction were true, and, if they were, I directed him to demand ample reparation for what I considered to be a wanton and cruel injury on an unoffending British subject. In the meantime an account of the transaction reached me from Mr. Scarlett. He informed me that the Austrian General, on hearing of it, had reprimanded very severely the Austrian officer, and had said that if Mr. Mather would make explanations to him the officer would make an apology to him for the injury which he had received. Mr. Mather, as he then thought that he was lying on his deathbed, refused to enter into any explanations, and subsequently brought the matter before the civil tribunals of Tuscany. I approved of this, and desired Mr. Scarlett, as the representative of Her Majesty's Government, to request of the Tuscan Government that the trial should be conducted openly and with all possible fairness. I also instructed Mr. Scarlett, as I was unacquainted with the pecuniary circumstances of Mr. Mather, to take care that that gentleman was provided with the best legal advice. (Hear, hear.) The only information which I have since received is a communication from Mr. Mather, the father, complaining of the difficulties which were thrown in the way of his obtaining redress. As the matter is still before the Tuscan tribunals, I am not authorized to enter into fuller details until I shall have received further accounts from Mr. Scarlett; but I will confess that from the tone of the demands made by Mr. Mather and his brother—one a youth of 19 and the other of 16 years of age—it was strange to me that the counsel they must be well conditioned young men, not likely to commit any offence against the laws of a foreign country. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Mather, the father, also spoke to me, with great good sense and moderation, on the subject, which naturally touched his feelings considerably. My own wish has been to conduct this matter with calmness, but also with firmness. I was not to omit from my consideration the difference of usages in the Austrian army and in our own. In the Austrian army an officer is liable to be broken if, when he is insulted in the presence of his men, he does not use his weapon to repel the insult. I recollect a story—an occurrence which occurred some few years ago at Vienna, and which created some discussion at the time. There was a general order given to the garrison of that place that no one should pass a sentinel with a cigar in his mouth. A French gentleman passed a sentinel without having lighted his cigar in his mouth, and the sentinel immediately pursued him, and took the cigar from him. The Frenchman either did not understand or would not understand the meaning of the sentinel, and, in the course of the quarrel which ensued, repeatedly struck a sergeant who accompanied the guard. At last he was obliged to fly, and he took refuge in the house of the French Ambassador. He indignantly demanded reparation. The sergeant was brought in consequence to a court-martial. A verdict was given, which was ordered to be read at the head of every regiment in the Austrian service. It was to this effect, that, considering the long and faithful service of the sergeant, he was not to be drummed out of the regiment for not having run the Frenchman through the body. (A laugh.) I mention this to you, my lords, not to excite laughter, but to show you how many circumstances are to be taken into consideration in viewing this question, and how far points of honour is carried in the Austrian service. But, giving the fullest extent to this argument on the part of the Austrian officer, and taking the Austrian account of this transaction, and contrasting it with the account of it given by Mr. Mather, and corroborated by the testimony of several French and Italian witnesses of it, it still appears to me that an unjustifiable act of outrage and injustice has been committed on a British subject, for which ample reparation is justly due; and I say further, that I have that confidence in the justice and honour of the Tuscan Government, and I may add that I have that confidence in the keen sense of honour of the Austrian officers in Tuscany as to induce me to believe that they will not refuse to give now ample reparation in this matter. I mentioned before to your lordships that the Austrian officer offered, if Mr. Mather would make explanations, an apology. Considering the state of this young gentleman, I have no doubt that, if the Austrian officer had speedily given an apology, he

* Brougham and Lyndhurst.

☞ See next page (164.)

would not have diminished his reputation either for physical or moral courage, or have injured his character as a Christian or a gentleman, or have acted inconsistently with that code of honour which obtains, I believe, throughout Europe. The sense of honour is the same among nations as among individuals; and therefore trust that, on that ground, the Tuscan Government will not refuse reparation. When I say that one nation should behave towards another as it would wish that nation to behave towards itself, without making any concession where honour or good faith is at stake, I mean to assert that, when a nation is clearly in the wrong, it ought not to be too proud to say so; and I may be permitted to make that declaration in consequence of the position in which I, as the Foreign Minister of this country, have been recently placed. I have not been enunciating now principles which we do not apply in our own case. Of one thing I am justly proud, that I have made an apology in the name of Her Majesty's Government in a case which I thought it to be justly due. An unfortunate circumstance recently took place, in which, by the neglect of his instructions, a naval officer and civil servant of the State committed an act of insult and aggression towards the United States. My noble predecessor in office began a friendly communication on the subject with the Minister of the United States now residing in England; but, on the very day after I had entered on the duties of my office, I was able to disavow the act of violence which had occurred, and to express our regret that such an act had been committed. I am not ashamed to say that I should have pursued the same course if a weak State had complained instead of a powerful one; for it was the only course that was consistent with the just pride and dignity of this nation. Some allusion has been made to Austria being behind Tuscany in this respect; and I cannot deny that there has lately been, on the part of the Austrian Government, some negligence in checking insults and petty persecutions to British subjects on the part of its subordinates. I certainly trust, however, that this will not continue; and I have some ground for saying so; for one of the first steps I was compelled to take on entering my present office, on learning that a Englishman charged with despatches to Sir S. Canning had been exposed to insult, was to demand ample reparation for this breach of the international usage and law; and I am happy to say that within the last two days I have received from the Austrian Government an answer which, though I do not think it a very good one, yet at the same time is so far satisfactory that it informs us that the policeman concerned in the affair had been punished; and, further I may state, that the Austrian Government has repeatedly expressed its regret at the occurrence, and acknowledged the justice of the reparation. (Hear.) For this reason I am inclined to believe, which I do with great pleasure, that these sad small incidents will not again occur; or that, if they do, as to some extent perhaps they are unavoidable, they will be met in such a manner as to render it unnecessary for the Minister of one country to write to the Minister of another making claims and demands, which are painful to indite and irritating, to the Minister of that other country to receive, and which usually lead to recriminations which are altogether, in my opinion, below the dignity of the Governments of the two countries, which, although they may differ entirely with respect to the spirit and form of their internal administrations, have still the same common objects in view, and great and important interests committed to their charge. (Hear.)—*Evening Mail*, Feby. 11 to 13.

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NOTICE.

THE Community is respectfully Informed, that all Communications, Advertisements, and insertions for the following number, should be sent, on or before Thursday in each week, or they may be too late for the same week's issue.

# SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVALS.

*(Since last departure of the Mail.)*

| Date. | Vessels. | Flag & Rig. | Tons | Captain. | From | Departures. | Cargo. | Consignees. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Apr. 11 | Iona | B. schr | 147 | Dowman | Hongkong | Mar. 28 | Opium | J., Matheson & Co. |
| „ 11 | Island Queen | B. schr | 195 | Macfarlane | Hongkong | Mar. 27 | Opium | Dent, Beale & Co. |
| „ 18 | Lanrick | B. brig | 283 | White | Bombay | Feb. 10 | Opium | J., Matheson & Co. |
| „ 22 | Celestial | A. ship | 860 | Palmer | San Francisco | Mar. 7 | Ballast | Bull, Nye & Co. |
| „ 22 | Audax | B. schr | 151 | Glover | Hongkong | Apr. 10 | Opium | J., Matheson & Co. |
| „ 27 | Nymph | B. schr | 106 | Wilson | Hongkong | Apr. 13 | Opium | Dent, Beale & Co. |
| May 1 | Shanghai | B. str. | 700 | Christian | Hongkong | Apr. 25 | Opium | P. & O. Co.'s Agents. |
| „ 5 | Minna | A. schr | 299 | Potter | Hongkong | Apr. 18 | Opium | Russell & Co. |
| „ 6 | Sea Breeze | A. bark | 311 | Brown | Whampoa | Apr. 15 | Sundries | Russell & Co. |

## DEPARTURES.

| Date. | Vessels. | Flag & Rig. | Tons | Captain. | Destination. | Cargo. | Despatched by |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Apr. 12 | Palmetto | A. bark | 382 | Potter | San Francisco | Sundries | Russell & Co. |
| „ 13 | Andes | A. ship | 449 | Thayer | New York | Tea, &c. | Russell & Co. |
| „ 14 | Geelong | B. bark | 392 | Barr | London | Tea, &c. | Gibb, Livingston & Co. |
| „ 14 | Island Queen | B. schr | 195 | Macfarlane | Hongkong | Treasure | Dent, Beale & Co. |
| „ 16 | Shanghai | B. str. | 700 | Christian | Hongkong | Silk, &c. | P. & O. Co.'s Agents. |
| „ 16 | Iona | B. schr | 147 | Dowman | Hongkong | Treasure | Jardine, Matheson & Co. |
| „ 18 | Katharine Sharer | B. bark | 512 | Taylor | London | Tea, &c. | Smith, King & Co. |
| „ 24 | Lanrick | B. brig | 283 | White | Hongkong | Cash | Jardine, Matheson & Co. |
| „ 28 | Audax | B. schr | 151 | Glover | Hongkong | Cash | Jardine, Matheson & Co. |
| „ 29 | Contest | H M B |  | Hon. J. Spencer | Cruize |  |  |
| „ 30 | Nymph | B. schr | 106 | Wilson | Hongkong | Treasure | Dent, Beale & Co. |
| May 4 | Shanghai | B. str. | 700 | Christian | Hongkong | Treasure | P. & O. Co.'s Agents. |
| „ 6 | Celestial | A. ship | 860 | Palmer | Liverpool | Tea, &c. | Bull, Nye & Co. |

# SHIPPING IN PORT.

## MERCHANT VESSELS.

| Vessels. | C'tom House Nos. | Date of Arrival | Flag & Rig. | Tons | Captain. | Consignees. | Destination. | Intended despatch. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Minna | 204 | May 2 | A. schr | 299 | Potter | Russell & Co. | Hongkong | 11th inst. |
| Sea Breeze | 205 | May 6 | A. bark | 311 | Brown | Russell & Co. |  |  |
| *Solide | 4 | Mar. 8 | H. brig | 238 | Beyer | Smith, King & Co. | Australia | Early |

* Still at Woosung in consequence of the Captain illness.

## RECEIVING SHIPS.

| Vessels. | At | Flag & Rig. | Tons | Captain. | Owners. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Agnes | Woosung | B. bark | 340 | Lacy | Pestonjee Framjee Cama & Co. |
| Clown | „ | B. brig | 182 | D'Bussche | P. & D. N. Camajee & Co. |
| Emily Jane | „ | B. ship | 427 | Landers | Dent, Beale & Co. |
| Folkstone | „ | B. ship | 406 | Jauncey | Jardine, Matheson & Co. |
| Masden | „ | B. bark | 236 | Chape | Cassombhoy Nathabhoy & Co. |
| Mastiff | „ | B. brig | 148 | Anderson | David Sassoon, Sons & Co. |
| Time | „ | B. schr. | 110 | *Repairing* | Thomas Lacy. |
| Science | „ | A. ship | 388 | Roundy | Russell & Co. |
| Snipe | „ | A. brig | 176 | Endicott | Augustine Heard & Co. |
| Swallow | „ | B. bark | 343 | Thomson | Lindsay & Co. |
| William | „ | B. brig | 130 | *Hospital* | Dr. Irons. |
| William the IV | „ | B. bark | 176 | *Laid up* | Lindsay & Co. |
| William Hughes | „ | A. brig | 250 | *Laid up* | Russell & Co. |

## CARGOES DESPATCHED FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO SHANGHAE.

| Ships | From | Tons | Sailed | Plain Cottons *Yards* | Printed and Colred. Cottons *Yards* | Woollens *Pieces* | Long Ells *Pieces* | Camlets *Pieces* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sophie, | London | 434 | Nov. 11 | 716,500 | 99,065 | 437 | 100 | ........ |
| Balmoral, (vid Hongkong) | Liverpool | 356 | „ 13 | 2,821,469 | 94,728 | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| Celestial, | London | 438 | Dec. 8 | 3,139,550 | 73,757 | 1,592 | 700 | ........ |
| Sir Henry Pottinger, | Liverpool | 334 | „ 17 | 2,897,221 | 88,865 | 120 | ........ | 300 |

## COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE.

| Season | Congou | Souchong | H. Mury and Pekoe | Sorts | Total Black | Twankay | Hyson | Hyson Skin | Yg. Hyson | Gunpowder | Imperial | Total Green | Total Pounds | Silk. Total Bales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year 1844-45, | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | 3,036,803 | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | 763,824 | 3,800,627 | 6,433 |
| Year 1845-46, | 8,027,807 | 610,826 | 80,583 | 6,849 | 8,726,065 | 927,034 | 279,265 | 482,729 | 1,314,162 | 481,882 | 248,851 | 3,733,923 | 12,459,988 | 15,192 |
| Year 1846-47, | 8,957,080 | 361,348 | 250,007 | 11,045 | 9,579,480 | 615,026 | 183,348 | 747,155 | 923,981 | 295,420 | 149,654 | 2,914,660 | 12,494,140 | 15,972 |
| Year 1847-48, | 11,441,440 | 341,396 | 50,631 | 3,571 | 11,837,038 | 485,172 | 255,463 | 1,065,594 | 1,385,243 | 455,572 | 227,060 | 3,874,104 | 15,711,142 | 21,176 |
| Year 1848-49, | 11,163,686 | 593,322 | 92,629 | ........ | 11,849,637 | 600,472 | 393,901 | 1,357,396 | 2,760,543 | 878,671 | 458,654 | 6,449,637 | 18,303,074 | 18,134 |
| Year 1849-50, | 15,422,745 | 1,125,396 | 25,300 | 35,816 | 16,609,257 | 556,445 | 312,409 | 1,355,042 | 2,509,543 | 683,548 | 337,126 | 5,754,113 | 22,363,370 | 15,237 |
| Year 1850-51, | 24,551,050 | 664,902 | 410,557 | 328,297 | 25,954,806 | 1,001,400 | 476,824 | 2,793,876 | 4,439,353 | 1,451,796 | 604,485 | 10,767,734 | 36,722,540 | 17,243 |

## COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

| 1st July to 30th June | Congou | Souchong | H. Mury and Pekoe | Sorts | Total Black | Twankay | Hyson | Hyson Skin | Young Hyson | Gunpowder | Imperial | Total Green | Total Pounds | Silk Total Bales |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year 1847-48, | 10,683,454 | 44,441 | 16,911 | 3,571 | 10,748,377 | 198,071 | 43,391 | 116 | 113,109 | 209,002 | 60,075 | 623,764 | 11,372,141 | 19,117 |
| Year 1848-49, | 10,232,449 | 18,400 | 85,523 | ........ | 10,336,372 | 117,714 | 236,034 | 49,223 | 803,981 | 595,496 | 171,543 | 1,973,991 | 12,310,363 | 15,915 |
| Year 1849-50, | 13,057,125 | 229,503 | ........ | 33,986 | 13,320,614 | 18,455 | 114,095 | ........ | 197,602 | 228,607 | 48,124 | 546,883 | 13,867,497 | 13,162 |
| Year 1850-51, | 18,575,386 | 591,292 | 376,585 | 280,053 | 19,823,316 | 159,741 | 163,983 | 16,746 | 721,327 | 660,626 | 142,077 | 1,864,500 | 21,687,816 | 15,323 |

## COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO THE UNITED STATES.

| Seasons | Congou and Souchong. | H. Mury and Pekoe. | Sorts | Total Black | Twankay | Young Hyson | Hyson | Hyson Skin | Gunpowder | Imperial | Total Green | Total Pounds | Silk Total Bales |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year 1847-48, | 226,636 | ........ | ........ | 226,636 | 104,267 | 755,559 | 122,866 | 246,008 | 110,036 | 113,414 | 1,514,131 | 1,740,767 | ........ |
| Year 1848-49, | 614,548 | ........ | 1,709 | 616,257 | 187,097 | 1,345,725 | 121,090 | 342,421 | 167,155 | 203,987 | 2,370,075 | 2,986,332 | 35 |
| Year 1849-50, | 1,648,829 | ........ | ........ | 1,648,829 | 181,748 | 2,298,611 | 190,753 | 354,026 | 466,230 | 283,511 | 3,974,879 | 5,623,708 | 415 |
| Year 1850-51, | 3,690,095 | 14,160 | 47,644 | 3,751,899 | 739,969 | 3,378,296 | 264,441 | 1,795,227 | 697,370 | 441,338 | 7,316,641 | 11,068,540 | 250 |

## DETAILED STATEMENT OF TOTAL EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE,

FROM 1ST JULY, 1850, TO 30TH JUNE, 1851.

| Destination | No. of Vessels | Congou | Souchong | H. Mury and Pekoe | Sorts | Total Black | Twankay | Hyson Skin | Hyson | Yg. Hyson | Gunpowder | Imperial | Total Green | Total Pounds | Silk Bales |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Great Britain, | 50 | 18,575,386 | 591,292 | 376,585 | 280,053 | 19,823,316 | 159,741 | 16,746 | 163,983 | 721,327 | 660,626 | 142,077 | 1,864,500 | 21,687,816 | 15,323 |
| United States, | 20 | 3,690,095 | & ........ | 14,160 | 47,644 | 3,751,899 | 739,969 | 1,795,227 | 264,441 | 3,378,296 | 697,370 | 441,338 | 7,316,641 | 11,068,540 | 250 |
| Australia, | 8 | 551,000 | 60,330 | 1,300 | 600 | 613,200 | 2,000 | 777,100 | 2,300 | ........ | 12,000 | 2,700 | 796,100 | 1,409,300 | ........ |
| Coastwise, | 21 | 1,694,969 | 13,310 | 18,512 | ........ | 1,726,791 | 99,690 | 204,403 | 29,900 | 250,130 | 38,100 | 11,370 | 633,593 | 2,360,384 | 1,670 |
| California, | 4 | 39,600 | & ........ | ........ | ........ | 39,600 | ........ | 400 | 16,200 | 89,600 | 43,700 | 7,000 | 156,900 | 196,500 | ........ |
| ........ | 103 | 24,551,030 | 664,902 | 410,557 | 328,297 | 25,954,806 | 1,001,400 | 2,793,876 | 476,824 | 4,439,353 | 1,451,796 | 604,485 | 10,767,734 | 36,722,540 | 17,243 |

The above Statement does not include the following vessels loaded for the CONTINENT OF EUROPE, viz., *Adrianus Jacobus, Lively,* and *Pondicherry.*

## COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

| Season | Congou | Caper | Scented Caper | Souchong | Sorts | Flowery Pekoe | Orange Pekoe | Scented Pekoe | Total Black | Twankay | Hyson | Hyson Skin | Young Hyson | Imperial | Gunpowder | Total Green | Total Pounds | Silk Total Bales |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year 1848-49, | 33,877,570 | ........ | 1,371,597 | 1,042,406 | 294,301 | 438,480 | 117,183 | 1,531,031 | 38,672,568 | 118,062 | 967,787 | 49,246 | 3,023,862 | 619,723 | 3,656,666 | 8,435,346 | 47,107,914 | 17,228 |
| Year 1849-50, | 39,552,200 | ........ | 1,221,500 | 1,794,100 | 615,800 | 217,900 | ........ | 2,447,400 | 45,848,900 | 18,500 | 918,500 | ........ | 2,030,000 | 312,100 | 4,841,300 | 8,120,400 | 53,969,300 | 16,134 |
| Year 1849-50, Increase, | 5,674,630 | ........ | ........ | 751,694 | 321,499 | ........ | ........ | 916,369 | 7,664,192 | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | 1,184,634 | ........ | 6,861,386 | ........ |
| Year 1849-50, Decrease, | ........ | ........ | 150,097 | ........ | ........ | 220,580 | 117,183 | ........ | ........ | 99,562 | 49,287 | 49,246 | 993,862 | 307,623 | ........ | 314,946 | ........ | 1,094 |

*Note.*—Of which three cargoes have been lost, viz., *Glencairn, Sarah Trotman,* and *Palmyra.*

## EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN,

FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

| Sailed | Ship's Name. | Tons | For | Congou | Souchong | H. Mury and Pekoe | Sorts | Total Black | Twankay | Hyson Skin | Hyson | Young Hyson | Imperial | Gunpowder | Total Green | Grand Total | Silk Bales | Silk Cases | Silk Piculs | Nankeens | Silk Piece Goods | Wool Bales |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| In 10 Vessels, | 1851—*July Total* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5,004,425 | 2,923 |  |  |  |  | 145 |
| In 9 „ | *Aug.* „ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3,264,832 | 2,870 |  |  | 1 box | 3 pkgs. | 6 |
| In 8 „ | *Sept.* „ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3,612,389 | 1,196 |  |  |  | 7½ pcls. |  |
| In 11 „ | *Oct.* „ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4,880,027 | 2,850 |  |  |  |  | 95 |
| In 7 „ | *Nov.* „ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3,112,493 | 2,396 |  | 13 |  |  | 41 |
| In 5 „ | *Dec.* „ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2,510,176 | 1,025 | 4 |  |  |  | 49 |
| In 3 Vessels, | 1852—*Jan. Total* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 759,146 | 946 |  |  | 2 cases | 19 cases |  |
| In 2 „ | *Feby.* „ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1,010,360 | 169 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar. 12 | Pedlar, (for order | 193 | Falmouth |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 163,405 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| „ 13 | India, | 573 | London |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 488,866 |  |  | 183.74 |  |  |  |
| „ 17 | John Bright, | 591 | London |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 231,700 | 654 |  |  |  |  | 238 |
| „ 22 | Mangosteen, | 383 | Cowes f. O |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 314,940 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| „ 27 | D. of Richmond, | 470 | London |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 590,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Apr. 10 | Old England, | 502 | Liverpool |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 419,745 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| „ 14 | Geelong, | 392 | London |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 231,278 | 1,105 |  |  |  |  |  |

## EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES,

FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

| Sailed | Ship's Name. | Tons | For | Congou and Souchong | Oolong | Sorts | Total Black | Twankay | Hyson Skin | Hyson | Young Hyson | Imperial | Gunpowder | Total Green | Total Pounds | Silk Pieces | Silk Cases | Silk Piculs | Silk Piece Goods |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Augt. Total* | —In 3 Vessels, |  |  | 429,900 |  | 60,600 | 490,500 | 74,100 | 81,800 | 70,000 | 549,100 | 77,700 | 147,100 | 999,800 | 1,490,300 |  |  |  |  |
| *Sept.* | „ —In 4 „ |  |  | 280,400 | 13,500 |  | 293,900 | 120,300 | 175,100 | 87,100 | 1,251,900 | 214,200 | 306,300 | 2,154,300 | 2,448,200 |  |  |  |  |
| *Oct.* | „ —In 5 „ |  |  | 515,700 | 127,600 | 300 | 643,600 | 257,300 | 277,100 | 126,700 | 1,400,400 | 189,800 | 274,400 | 3,525,800 | 3,169,400 | 1,150 | 70 |  |  |
| *Nov.* | „ —In 6 „ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3,351,400 |  | 83 | 11.94 |  |
| *Dec.* | „ —In 6 „ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3,423,013 |  |  | 15.99 |  |
| Jany. 7 | Stephen Lurman | 453 | New York | 139,000 |  |  | 139,000 | 86,900 | 54,300 | 16,500 | 230,300 | 14,300 | 49,800 | 452,100 | 591,100 |  |  |  |  |
| „ 21 | Raduga (vid Batavia | 586 | Boston | 36,800 |  |  | 36,800 | 25,500 | 41,000 | 9,500 | 14,500 |  |  | 90,500 | 127,300 |  |  |  |  |
| „ 25 | Gallego, | 585 | New York |  |  |  |  | 47,800 | 80,700 | 15,100 | 138,500 | 41,200 | 63,300 | 400,600 | 400,600 |  |  |  |  |
| „ 31 | Adelaide, | 372 | New York |  | 23,300 |  | 23,300 | 92,800 | 94,200 | 13,500 | 181,000 | 20,200 | 64,600 | 385,300 | 408,600 |  |  |  |  |
| Feb. 4 | Oriental, | 470 | Boston | 140,200 |  |  | 140,200 | 18,700 | 53,700 | 34,300 | 296,200 | 12,800 | 43,000 | 518,700 | 658,900 |  |  |  |  |
| „ 19 | Mandarin, | 776 | New York | 363,400 |  |  | 363,400 | 25,300 | 8,600 | 25,100 | 200,800 | 11,800 | 38,900 | 363,400 | 726,800 | 1,825 |  | 17.60 |  |
| „ 19 | Sea Witch, | 907 | New York |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 185,000 |  |  |  |  |
| Apr. 12 | Andes, | 440 | New York | 189,749 |  |  | 189,749 | 20,426 | 19,651 | 19,211 | 141,203 | 10,095 | 28,643 | 239,231 | 428,980 |  | 9 | 3.46 |  |

## EXPORT OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO AUSTRALIA,

FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

| Sailed | Ship's Name | Tons | For | Congou | Souchong | Sorts | Pekoe | Total Black | Twankay | Hyson Skin | Hyson | Young Hyson | Gunpowder | Imperial | Total Green | Grand Total Pounds | Silk Bales | Silk Piculs | Silk Piece Goods | Nankeens |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Sep. Total* | —In 1 Vessel |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 397,792 |  |  |  |  |
| *Oct.* | „ —In 5 „ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1,147,152 |  |  |  |  |
| *Nov.* | „ —In 3 „ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 461,628 |  |  |  |  |
| *Dec.* | „ —In 3 „ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 432,091 |  |  | 2 cases | 1 case |
| Mar. 16 | Royal Sovereign, | 204 | Sydney |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 56,480 |  |  |  |  |
| „ 20 | Ruby, | 443 | Sydney |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 244,158 |  |  |  |  |

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AGENTS,—Messrs. SMITH ELDER & Co. *London.*

[*Edited, Printed and Published Every Saturday, by* HENRY SHEARMAN, *Shanghae.*]